

No. 5360	號十六百三千五第	日五十月二十年戌甲治同	HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 22ND JANUARY, 1875.	五拜禮	號二十二月正英	港香	PRICE \$21 PER MONTH
----------	----------	-------------	---------------------------------------	-----	---------	----	----------------------

Intimations

**HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO
 STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
 LIMITED.**
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
 E DIVIDEND (at the rate of 12 per cent.
 per Annum, or \$5.00 per Share, declared
 Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Share-
 holders THIS DAY, will be payable at the
 HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COM-
 PANY, on and after SATURDAY, the 22d
 inst. Shareholders are requested to apply
 to the Office of the Company for Warrants.
 By Order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents,
 434 Hongkong, 21st January, 1875.
HEUNG, TAKAO, AND TAMSUI

"HAILOONG,"
in Abbott, will be despatched for the
Ports at noon TO-DAY, the 23rd inst.
or Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
125 Hongkong, 21st January, 1875.

ORSWATOW AND SHANGHAI
E Steamship

CHINKIANG,
 ogg, Master, will be despatched for the
 Ports TO-DAY, the 22nd inst, at 2 P.M.
 or Freight or Passage, apply to
 SIEMSEN & Co.
 135 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.
 SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.
 E Steamship

in Pitman, will be despatched for the
Ports, on SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at
10 o'clock.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
128 Hongkong, 21st January. 1875.

FOR SALE.
CHIDEAON GRAY'S NEW WORK,
WALLS
IN THE

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
132 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.
TO LET.
The Premises known as the "THE WOOD-
LANDS," newly painted and in Good
Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.

PAINTER'S ASSISTANT WANTED.—
European. Write and address "SHANG-
HAI," care of this Paper.
Hongkong, 30th December, 1874.

NOTICE.
Whether the Captain, Owners, or Agents
of the French Barque *Rance* (Captain
JEN) will be responsible for any debts
incurred by the Officers or Crew of the said
Barque.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1875.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per British Barque
"Tonsea", Green, Master, from London,
requested to take immediate delivery of
Goods from alongside.

Goods impeding the discharge will be landed
at Consignees' risk and expense.

Goods of Lading will be countermanded by
Wm. POSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1875.

OBAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SHIPMENTS per Company's steamer
 PRIMA are hereby notified that
 cargo is being discharged into Craft,
 at the Godown of the undersigned, and
 inasmuch it will be the Consignor's risk. The
 will be ready for delivery from Craft or
 on or after the 21st January, 1875.
 As undelivered after 28th January, 1875,
 subject to Rent.
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents,
 126 Hongkong, 21st January, 1875.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

INSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
 NAVIGATION COMPANY.

S. S. HYDAMPEN.
 Vessels of Cargo by the above-named
 Vessel, from Bombay and Intermediate
 ports, and in connection with the S. S. Africa-
 from London, are hereby notified that
 Goods are being landed and stored at
 Risk in the Company's Godowns at West
 whence delivery can be obtained from
 date.
 Goods not delivered by the 26th inst. will be
 sent to Rent.
 Additional Cargo will be forwarded by the
 following Steamers, unless notice to the con-
 be given before 3 P.M. To-DAY.
 A. McIVER,
 S. S. Agent.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1910.
S. S. TIGER.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
NOTICE.
 Passengers of Cargo for S. S. *Euphrate*
 and *Indus*, from London, in connection
 with above Steamer, are hereby informed
 their Goods are being landed and stored at
 risks at the Company's Godowns, whence
 they may be obtained from **TUESDAY**, the
 next, at 10 A.M.
 Further particulars will be forwarded on, tin-

FROM TO-MORROW, the 18th inst.
 of Lading will be countersigned by the
 Agents and the Goods will be
 unclaimed after THURSDAY, the
 19th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent and
 fire charges.
 Fire Insurance has been effected.
 C. BERTRAND,
 Principal Agent,
 Hongkong, 17th JANUARY, 1875.
 STEAMER "CEANGANDIA,"
 FROM HONGKONG, PENANG, AND
 SINGAPORE.
 CARGO
 SHIPMENTS of Cargo by the above
 steamer are hereby informed that their
 goods are being landed and stored at their risk
 at Godowns of the Underwriters, from
 the date of delivery may be obtained.
 Merchants wishing to take their Goods from
 the wharf alongside the wharf are at liberty to
 do so. All cargo will be forwarded, unless no-
 tified to the contrary is given until 5 P.M. TO-
 MORROW, the 18th inst.
 Goods remaining in store after the 14th inst.

of Loading will be established by
 Wm. FUSTAU & Co.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 5th January, 1875.
 COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
 MARITIMES.
 NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
 The Consignees of the following Cargo are
 requested to send in their Bills of Lading
 to be re-issued for counter-signature, and
 to be delivered immediately; this Cargo has been
 landed and stored at their risk and expense.
 The first insurance has been effected.
 O. BERTRAND
 Principal Agent.
 No. 11, Donnan's, 2nd July, 1874.
 18/85. 35 cases Beer.
 Hongkong, 24th December, 1874.

Extracts.

TO THE BARQUE OF ST. PETER.

(After Hours, Ode 1, 14.)
Saint Peter's Barque on "sea of troubles" drifting,
Sly, whither art thou borne?
To harbour? Or to torn on currents shifting
A delicate form?
Behold thee of the billows strained and creaking
Before the Northern blast;
Thy sailor rigging and thy timbers leaking;
Thy boat and breaking mast.
Thy holdfast scarce keep dock and keel together;
Gone are thy sails, thy masts,
The sailors whom, in scolding weather,
Thou oft hadst called upon.
What boots it that from Apostolic forest
Thy parent plank was hewn?
Is strength, when with the elements thou warrest,
Before thy breath is strewn?
Small trust, however gaudy, that the vessel
However fair her form,
The pilot puts in her when brought to wreath
With the descending storm.
Love loyal than mine that rarely wanes;
And, therefore, fit to see
I watch thee drift into ungodly coast
With those grim Titans seas.
—Pall Mall.

A BAD SLEEPER.

He (George IV) never gets up till 6 in the afternoon. They come to him and open the window curtains at 6 or 7 in the morning; he breakfasts in bed, does whatever business he can be brought to transact in bed too, he never even gets up till 10 or 11, and then, for three or four hours, keeps up in time for dinner, and goes to bed between 10 and 11. He sleeps very ill, and rings his bell forty times in the night; if he wants to know the hour, though a watch hangs close to him, he will have his watch taken rather than turn his head to look at it. The same thing if he wants a glass of water; he will stretch out his hand to get it. His valets are nearly destroyed, and at last Lady Conyngham prevailed on him to agree to an arrangement by which they wait on him on alternate days. The service is still most severe, as on the days they are in waiting their labour is incessant, and they cannot take off their clothes at night, and hardly lie down.—*Mr. Greville's Memoirs.*

ABOUT CRICKETS.

The celebrated naturalists, Linnaeus and Bonnet, were disposed to consider insects as deaf; but the knowledge of Shakespeare was more accurate when he made Mammon say, "I will tell it softly."

As soon as he becomes deaf, the chirping of crickets increases, and they come running forth, often in great numbers, from the size of a flea to that of their full stature. The instrument on which the male plays consists of strong nerves, or rough strings in the wing-cases, by the friction of which against each other a sound is produced and communicated to the membrane stretched between them, in the same way that the finger produces vibration on a tambourine, which is diffused over its surface. To most people the chirp of the cricket conveys to the mind the idea of a perfectly happy being. Thus, to the Prince of Wales, "Shall we be merry?" Pious answers, "As merry as crickets." The learned scholar looks such a fancy to their song, that he has been known to say, "I have in a box in his study. Obedient states that the Spaniards confine some insects of an allied genus in cages, for the sake of their song, and in some parts of Africa, it is said, the common house crickets are kept and fed in a kind of iron oven, and sold to the natives, who like their chirp, and consider it a great soporific.—*Cassell's Popular Natural History.*

THE LAKE OF GENNESARETH, AND TIBERIAS.

The road from Nazareth to Tiberias leads over the low ridge which bounds the valley on the north-west, across a broken table-land, and through the village of Kenna, regarded by geographers as the traditional site of the plain of Gennesareth. Soberly, the Sephoris, is passed. It played an important part in the heroic but unsuccessful resistance of the Jews to the Romans under Titus, and later the Saccardin retired after the fall of Jerusalem. The battle-field of Hattin is likewise distinctly seen, where the last great battle was fought between the Crusaders and Saladin, leading in the destruction of the Christian army and the establishment of the Moslem power in the East. The hills which enclose the lake soon come into view, but the lake itself is not seen till we reach the summit of the steep descent which leads down to Tiberias, a thousand feet below us. The clear, blue, placid waters lie in a deep, depressed basin nearly seven hundred feet below the level of the sea. Some geologists have supposed it to be the crater of an extinct volcano. More careful investigation, however, proves that this is a mistake. It is but a part of that long line of depression which, starting from the sea level near the Lake Huleh, sinks down along the whole of the valley of the Jordan till at the Dead Sea it has reached the unparalleled depth of thirteen hundred feet. The lake is about thirteen miles in length, by about six or seven in breadth at the widest part. The mountains on the eastern side rise to a height of two hundred feet, but they are flat and monotonous, destitute alike of colour and of foliage. The country has neither the bold outlines of the Swiss lakes, nor the rich verdant loveliness of our own. The tamer parts of Vinland, stripped of their glorious mantle of forests, would give a not unapt illustration of the shores of the sea of Galilee. We do not read that our Lord ever entered Tiberias. The lake is doubtless to be found in the fact that it was practically a heathen city, though standing upon Jewish soil. Here, his founder, had brought together the arts of Greece, the idolatry of Rome, and the gross heathenism of Asia. There was a theatre for the performance of comedies, a forum, a stadium, a palace roofed with gold, in imitation of those in Italy, statues of the Roman gods, and busts of the deified emperors. A heathen who was not sent but into the lost sheep of the house of Israel, might well hold himself aloof from such scenes as these. Modern Tiberias is a village of about two thousand inhabitants. A large proportion of these are Jews, who regard it as one of their holiest places and have here a rabbinical school. It is filthy and squalid, beyond even the average of eastern towns. From the swarms of vermin with which it is infested, the Arabs have a proverb that "the king of the fleas lives at Tiberias." Wilson says that on spending a night here he was literally covered by hundreds. In common with other places in the valley of the Jordan, it suffers severely from earthquakes. In the great shock of January, 1837, the Turkish walls which surrounded the town were shattered, and in many places laid prostrate. As, under the present formation, nothing is ever repaired, the fortifications remain in the dilapidated condition in which they were left forty years ago. Northward from Tiberias the hills on the western side slope gently down nearly to the edge of the lake. The strip of shore is of extraordinary fertility. Though now uninhabited and uncultivated, it is easy to believe that the glowing descriptions of Josephus were in no degree exaggerated. In about an hour after leaving Tiberias we find the hills gradually recede, leaving a broad open plain—that of Gennesareth. The only sign of human habitation is a cluster of mud hovels near the water's edge. There are a few remains of other buildings, one of which seems to have been a watch-tower (Mifkad) and a palace rising from the summit of the village, and a few thorn-bushes cluster round it. The modern name Magdal reminds us that this was Magdala, the place where our Lord came ashore after feeding the multitude on the opposite bank, and the home of Mary Magdalene. Into the disputed question as to her history we will not enter here. We know how great a debt of gratitude she owed to her Lord, who had delivered her from demoniacal possession in the most aggravated form; and how fondly and devotedly she attached herself to his service, ministering to him of her substance, waiting at his cross, present at his entombment, and, according to the legend, first to witness her resurrection Lord when he had burst "the bonds of death" and "led captivity captive." As we stand amongst these crumbling ruins and squalid hovels, we cannot but reflect upon the fact that through her name this spot has passed into all the languages of Christendom, and is commemorated in the oldest ecclesiastical edifice of modern France, and holds a conspicuous place in our military history as that of the almost impregnable stronghold of an Abyssinian tyrant.—*Sunday at Home.*

GEOFFREY CHAUCER.

On Richard II. coming to the throne, Geoffrey Chaucer, a poet of the time, is said to have written a comedy, in which he has leaning towards the side of the people in the civil broils which disturbed the early part of that king's reign. Some of the poet's biographers say he was so violent in his partisanship that he was obliged to fly from the wrath of Government to Holland; but this is most decidedly a myth. Chaucer's nature was not of that stuff of which martyrs are made. He certainly is true, inclined to the popular cause. His friend and patron the Duke of Lancaster was the chief leader of the Liberal party. No doubt the poet disliked tyranny in any form, and no doubt he wished to see the Church of Rome purged from her worst abuses. Very likely, too, he may have sometimes gone privately to hear Wickliffe preach, and his heart may have been drawn towards the new doctrine. But most assuredly he showed his feelings and opinions in a very mild, cautious way, and the only sign of the king's displeasure was a temporary stoppage of the pension which Chaucer had for some years received. This must have made Chaucer and his Philippa, in the decline of life, know what straightforward means were like; but doubtless cheery wit and merry smiles made home music and home light around the scantily-spread table. Afterwards, however, the pension was restored. Of the "Canterbury Tales," that vast store-house of humour, of pathos, of fancy, and of strong, manly common-sense, we have no space to speak here. They were the work of his ripened powers in middle age, and probably the old man was still busy with them when he heard the whisper which called him to his rest.—*A Cluster of Lives.*

MODES OF SALUTATION.

The Nuer tribes on the White Nile have, according to Mr. Portinari, a rather peculiar method of saluting a stranger. A chief entered the cabin of that gentleman's Nile boat, and knelt on one knee after which, grasping my right hand, and turning up the palm, he quietly spat into it, then, looking up, he deliberately and earnestly pressed the process. Staggered at the man's audacity, my first impulse was to knock him down; but his features expressing humility only, I vented my rage by returning the compliment with all possible interest. This slight seemed excessive, and, resuming his seat, he expressed his conviction that I must be a great chief. Similar salutes followed with his attendants, and friendship was established. In one form or another a similar method of saluting prevails among several tribes, though some are polite enough according to our ways of thinking, not to spit in the hand, but only to pretend to do so. It is difficult to imagine that such a method of saluting is an extraordinary custom. Kissing seems natural, having begun, a Nuer naïvely put it, "with the first courtesy," though it is unknown to the Australians, New Zealanders, Papuans, and Savage Eskimo, who rub noses together as the European way of saying "hello." The Nuer, however, who also take, with small fidelity, to the civilized method of salutation, some people show their admiration by hitting, while a greater number express by this only contempt. Many have seen it at once in the presence of a superior, though it is a European takes off his hat when he meets his guest; a Chinaman considers it an honour to him by clapping his hands in the presence of a superior. It is not, however, always safe to take the Mongol as a type of gesture, for he considers no gift more appropriate to an aged relative than a first-class coffin, and a European, which is not only inappropriate but would be considered most impudently appropriate than polite.—*Book of a Race of Men.*

FATE OF A COMMUNARD.

It was pitiful, for the gas lamps had not been lighted, but the rays of two lanterns held aloft by men with drawn swords threw a lurid gleam on some hundred figures. The pavement on both sides of the way appeared to be covered with soldiers. A woman's voice was crying, "That is the notorious Colonel Fiolot—he has 250,000 francs about him, the fruits of plunder!" "The true!" answered Fiolot's voice. "Let me stand against the wall, and make an end of me quickly. I have nothing to say." There was an instant's deliberation, then the group opened, and shadows seemed to flutter on the wall. A clump of men stood out clear in the glow of the lanterns, and in the luminous circle formed some dozen barrels uprose. They something wild and terrible was enacted; for, just before the report of the shot rang in the night air, a second shadow rushed forward and blended itself with the first. A struggle ensued, and one shadow seemed to repel the other, but suddenly both dropped to the earth together, the woman embracing the man, and raving: "Oh, Victor, forgive me!"—*Cornhill.*

SHAKESPEARIAN CRITICISM.

What is the cause of the superiority of German Shakespearean criticism to that in our own country? Before we answer the question we must distinctly know what is meant by criticism. In Shakespeare's case there are two kinds, the philosophical and the purely philological. The former is the only one to which we have no one to set against Ulrich or Gervinus. But in the purely philological criticism the case is different. We have then like Abbott, Fleay, Furnival, and Skeat, not to mention others, who can hold their own against all comers. But the curious point is, as we do not, we have no one to set against them. We allow the Germans to reap all the honours in the field of Shakespearean criticism. One of the causes for this is the great difficulty in England in finding any publisher who is willing to undertake the publication of any Shakespearean work. It does not answer from the publisher's point of view. The late Mr. Peck used to say that unless he had possessed means of his own he could never have published his edition of Shakespeare. The late Mr. Stannard, then when a finer verbal critic ever existed, used to complain bitterly that he could not find a publisher for his notes on Shakespeare upon which he had spent so many years of toil. Halliwell's edition was published by subscription, and is a sealed book to the multitude. In Germany the case is different. A good edition or commentary on Shakespeare is sure to find a publisher.—*Westminster Review.*

THE SWISS LLOYD'S TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY.

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000
Reserve Fund, £115,000
And Co-insurers with French Lloyd's, £1,400,000
Total, £2,515,000
Aggregate Capital, £3,515,000
AGENTS—HONGKONG AND CHINA.
WILL grant Policies at Current Rates on Marine Risks to all Ports of the World, allowing a Brokerage of 2 per cent. on Risks of Singapore, and 20 per cent. on Risks to Europe and America.
1043 Hongkong, 14th January, 1875.
PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM this date will further notice, a discount of 2 per cent. (20%) will be allowed upon the current rates of premium will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LARAIAK & Co., Agents.
1192 Hongkong, 28th June, 1872.
IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at Current Rates, against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on any one FIRST-CLASS RISK.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on all insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
SIBBS, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at Current Rates, against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on any one FIRST-CLASS RISK.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on all insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
SIBBS, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.
THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAWAII.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at Current Rates, against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on any one FIRST-CLASS RISK.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on all insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
SIBBS, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

THE SWISS LLOYD'S TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY.

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000
Reserve Fund, £115,000
And Co-insurers with French Lloyd's, £1,400,000
Total, £2,515,000
Aggregate Capital, £3,515,000
AGENTS—HONGKONG AND CHINA.
WILL grant Policies at Current Rates on Marine Risks to all Ports of the World, allowing a Brokerage of 2 per cent. on Risks of Singapore, and 20 per cent. on Risks to Europe and America.
1043 Hongkong, 14th January, 1875.
PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM this date will further notice, a discount of 2 per cent. (20%) will be allowed upon the current rates of premium will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LARAIAK & Co., Agents.
1192 Hongkong, 28th June, 1872.
IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at Current Rates, against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on any one FIRST-CLASS RISK.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on all insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
SIBBS, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at Current Rates, against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on any one FIRST-CLASS RISK.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on all insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
SIBBS, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

THE SWISS LLOYD'S TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY.

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000
Reserve Fund, £115,000
And Co-insurers with French Lloyd's, £1,400,000
Total, £2,515,000
Aggregate Capital, £3,515,000
AGENTS—HONGKONG AND CHINA.
WILL grant Policies at Current Rates on Marine Risks to all Ports of the World, allowing a Brokerage of 2 per cent. on Risks of Singapore, and 20 per cent. on Risks to Europe and America.
1043 Hongkong, 14th January, 1875.
PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM this date will further notice, a discount of 2 per cent. (20%) will be allowed upon the current rates of premium will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LARAIAK & Co., Agents.
1192 Hongkong, 28th June, 1872.
IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at Current Rates, against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on any one FIRST-CLASS RISK.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on all insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
SIBBS, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at Current Rates, against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on any one FIRST-CLASS RISK.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on all insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
SIBBS, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

THE SWISS LLOYD'S TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY.

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000
Reserve Fund, £115,000
And Co-insurers with French Lloyd's, £1,400,000
Total, £2,515,000
Aggregate Capital, £3,515,000
AGENTS—HONGKONG AND CHINA.
WILL grant Policies at Current Rates on Marine Risks to all Ports of the World, allowing a Brokerage of 2 per cent. on Risks of Singapore, and 20 per cent. on Risks to Europe and America.
1043 Hongkong, 14th January, 1875.
PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM this date will further notice, a discount of 2 per cent. (20%) will be allowed upon the current rates of premium will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LARAIAK & Co., Agents.
1192 Hongkong, 28th June, 1872.
IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at Current Rates, against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on any one FIRST-CLASS RISK.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on all insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
SIBBS, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at Current Rates, against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on any one FIRST-CLASS RISK.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on all insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
SIBBS, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

THE SWISS LLOYD'S TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY.

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000
Reserve Fund, £115,000
And Co-insurers with French Lloyd's, £1,400,000
Total, £2,515,000
Aggregate Capital, £3,515,000
AGENTS—HONGKONG AND CHINA.
WILL grant Policies at Current Rates on Marine Risks to all Ports of the World, allowing a Brokerage of 2 per cent. on Risks of Singapore, and 20 per cent. on Risks to Europe and America.
1043 Hongkong, 14th January, 1875.
PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM this date will further notice, a discount of 2 per cent. (20%) will be allowed upon the current rates of premium will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LARAIAK & Co., Agents.
1192 Hongkong, 28th June, 1872.
IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at Current Rates, against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on any one FIRST-CLASS RISK.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on all insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
SIBBS, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at Current Rates, against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on any one FIRST-CLASS RISK.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on all insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
SIBBS, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

THE SWISS LLOYD'S TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY.

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000
Reserve Fund, £115,000
And Co-insurers with French Lloyd's, £1,400,000
Total, £2,515,000
Aggregate Capital, £3,515,000
AGENTS—HONGKONG AND CHINA.
WILL grant Policies at Current Rates on Marine Risks to all Ports of the World, allowing a Brokerage of 2 per cent. on Risks of Singapore, and 20 per cent. on Risks to Europe and America.
1043 Hongkong, 14th January, 1875.
PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM this date will further notice, a discount of 2 per cent. (20%) will be allowed upon the current rates of premium will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LARAIAK & Co., Agents.
1192 Hongkong, 28th June, 1872.
IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at Current Rates, against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on any one FIRST-CLASS RISK.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on all insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
SIBBS, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at Current Rates, against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on any one FIRST-CLASS RISK.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on all insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
SIBBS, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

THE SWISS LLOYD'S TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY.

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000
Reserve Fund, £115,000
And Co-insurers with French Lloyd's, £1,400,000
Total, £2,515,000
Aggregate Capital, £3,515,000
AGENTS—HONGKONG AND CHINA.
WILL grant Policies at Current Rates on Marine Risks to all Ports of the World, allowing a Brokerage of 2 per cent. on Risks of Singapore, and 20 per cent. on Risks to Europe and America.
1043 Hongkong, 14th January, 1875.
PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM this date will further notice, a discount of 2 per cent. (20%) will be allowed upon the current rates of premium will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LARAIAK & Co., Agents.
1192 Hongkong, 28th June, 1872.
IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at Current Rates, against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on any one FIRST-CLASS RISK.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on all insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
SIBBS, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at Current Rates, against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on any one FIRST-CLASS RISK.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on all insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
SIBBS, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

THE SWISS LLOYD'S TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY.

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000
Reserve Fund, £115,000
And Co-insurers with French Lloyd's, £1,400,000
Total, £2,515,000
Aggregate Capital, £3,515,000
AGENTS—HONGKONG AND CHINA.
WILL grant Policies at Current Rates on Marine Risks to all Ports of the World, allowing a Brokerage of 2 per cent. on Risks of Singapore, and 20 per cent. on Risks to Europe and America.
1043 Hongkong, 14th January, 1875.
PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM this date will further notice, a discount of 2 per cent. (20%) will be allowed upon the current rates of premium will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LARAIAK & Co., Agents.
1192 Hongkong, 28th June, 1872.
IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at Current Rates, against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on any one FIRST-CLASS RISK.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on all insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
SIBBS, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at Current Rates, against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on any one FIRST-CLASS RISK.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on all insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
SIBBS, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

THE SWISS LLOYD'S TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY.

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000
Reserve Fund, £115,000
And Co-insurers with French Lloyd's, £1,400,000
Total, £2,515,000
Aggregate Capital, £3,515,000
AGENTS—HONGKONG AND CHINA.
WILL grant Policies at Current Rates on Marine Risks to all Ports of the World, allowing a Brokerage of 2 per cent. on Risks of Singapore, and 20 per cent. on Risks to Europe and America.
1043 Hongkong, 14th January, 1875.
PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM this date will further notice, a discount of 2 per cent. (20%) will be allowed upon the current rates of premium will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LARAIAK & Co., Agents.
1192 Hongkong, 28th June, 1872.
IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at Current Rates, against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on any one FIRST-CLASS RISK.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on all insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
SIBBS, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at Current Rates, against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on any one FIRST-CLASS RISK.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on all insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
SIBBS, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

THE SWISS LLOYD'S TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY.

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000
Reserve Fund, £115,000
And Co-insurers with French Lloyd's, £1,400,000
Total, £2,515,000
Aggregate Capital, £3,515,000
AGENTS—HONGKONG AND CHINA.
WILL grant Policies at Current Rates on Marine Risks to all Ports of the World, allowing a Brokerage of 2 per cent. on Risks of Singapore, and 20 per cent. on Risks to Europe and America.
1043 Hongkong, 14th January, 1875.
PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM this date will further notice, a discount of 2 per cent. (20%) will be allowed upon the current rates of premium will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LARAIAK & Co., Agents.
1192 Hongkong, 28th June, 1872.
IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at Current Rates, against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on any one FIRST-CLASS RISK.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on all insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
SIBBS, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at Current Rates, against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on any one FIRST-CLASS RISK.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on all insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
SIBBS, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

THE SWISS LLOYD'S TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY.

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000
Reserve Fund, £115,000
And Co-insurers with French Lloyd's, £1,400,000
Total, £2,515,000
Aggregate Capital, £3,515,000
AGENTS—HONGKONG AND CHINA.
WILL grant Policies at Current Rates on Marine Risks to all Ports of the World, allowing a Brokerage of 2 per cent. on Risks of Singapore, and 20 per cent. on Risks to Europe and America.
1043 Hongkong, 14th January, 1875.
PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM this date will further notice, a discount of 2 per cent. (20%) will be allowed upon the current rates of premium will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LARAIAK & Co., Agents.
1192 Hongkong, 28th June, 1872.
IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at Current Rates, against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on any one FIRST-CLASS RISK.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on all insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
SIBBS, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at Current Rates, against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on any one FIRST-CLASS RISK.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on all insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
SIBBS, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

THE SWISS LLOYD'S TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY.

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000
Reserve Fund, £115,000
And Co-insurers with French Lloyd's, £1,400,000
Total, £2,515,000
Aggregate Capital, £3,515,000
AGENTS—HONGKONG AND CHINA.
WILL grant Policies at Current Rates on Marine Risks to all Ports of the World, allowing a Brokerage of 2 per cent. on Risks of Singapore, and 20 per cent. on Risks to Europe and America.
1043 Hongkong, 14th January, 1875.
PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM this date will further notice, a discount of 2 per cent. (20%) will be allowed upon the current rates of premium will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LARAIAK & Co., Agents.
1192 Hongkong, 28th June, 1872.
IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at Current Rates, against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on any one FIRST-CLASS RISK.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on all insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
SIBBS, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at Current Rates, against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on any one FIRST-CLASS RISK.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on all insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
SIBBS, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

GAMMONING A GAMBLER.

An anecdote of Burleigh's Gray's Inn days, as related by the late historian, may afford some gratification. "and companion having entered him to play, in a short time he lost all his money, bedding, and books to his companion, having never used play before. And being afterwards among his other company, he told them how such a one had misled him, saying he would presently have a device to be won with him, and with a long trouble he made a hold in the wall, near his playtable's head, and in a fearful voice spoke through the troupe: 'O mortal man, repeat! repeat of thy horrid crime consumed in play, cozenage, and lewdness, or else thou art damned and cannot not be saved! I which being spoken at midnight, when he was alone, he was, as he drew him into a secret for fear. Most penitent and heavy, the next day, in presence of the youths, he told with trembling what a fearful voice spoke to him at midnight, vowing never to play again; and calling for Mr. Cecil, asked him forgiveness on his knees, and restored him all his money, bedding, and books, and so three gentlemen were both reclaimed with this merry device, and never played more. Many other like merry jests I have heard him tell, too long to be here noted.—*Cassell's 'Old and New London.'*

EXERCISE FOR CHILDREN.

Slow walking is of but little use to any one as a sanitary measure; it should be quick and brisk. Such large numbers of the children of our towns appear to be almost shut out from walking, the only out-door exercise that they can take, that it is one by no means to be despised, but rather to be made the most of; and where, as in the country, a walk can be made to include all sorts of games—leaping, running, climbing, and so forth—nothing could be better. But still, for a large number of the children of our towns, the usual game of "constitutional" is not enough. It does not afford a sufficiently wide outlet for the boiling over of their fun and vitality; neither does it equally exercise and develop all the muscles of their frame, those of the arms, back, chest and abdomen being left almost unused. To ensure these two essentials we must give them games and sport, out of which, if rightly directed, double the enjoyment and double the benefit to the body. Even the boisterous merriment and noise of these pursuits is good for them physically. How the chest is expanded, and the lungs exercised and strengthened by the shouting and the loud use of the voice that always is heard throughout the games of childhood and youth! By their very noisiness they are unwearied making use of a very important means of health.—*The Management of Infancy and Childhood in Health and Disease.*

A FARMER GOING TO GET HIS GRIET GROUND AT A MILL.

A farmer going to get his griet ground at a mill, borrowed a bag of one of his neighbours. The poor man was knocked into the water-wheel, and the bag went with him. He was drowned; and when the melancholy news was brought to his wife, she exclaimed, "My gracious! what a loss there'll be about that bag!"

THE SWISS LLOYD'S TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY.

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000
Reserve Fund, £115,000
And Co-insurers with French Lloyd's, £1,400,000
Total, £2,515,000
Aggregate Capital, £3,515,000
AGENTS—HONGKONG AND CHINA.
WILL grant Policies at Current Rates on Marine Risks to all Ports of the World, allowing a Brokerage of 2 per cent. on Risks of Singapore, and 20 per cent. on Risks to Europe and America.
104